The Free Bress

G. W. & G. G. BENEDICT. Entrons AND PROPRIETORS.

For terms or las page. #3

BURLINGTON: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1862.

FOR COUNCIL OF CENSORS. ddison Co. HORATIO NEEDRAN, Bristol.

we can safely refer to their columns. Who

its condemnation of the rebellion and of the

them with being the guilty causers of it all.

Union a confederacy whose " corner stone."

to those who were avowed friends of slavery

and eager to extend it and to increase its

power in the nation ; and in this respect we

see no essential change in it for the better

Its denunciations of Abolitionism and Re-

publicanism since the outbreak of the rebe-

lion have been as loud and long and constant

as ever. Judging by the test of the amount

of ink the Sentinel has expended in fighting

the enemies of slavery, and that expended in

haps ought not to have said that it was

more than fifty times as fearful lest slavery

should take some detriment as that the

The Sentine' says. "The Page Page, in

remarks, we are unconscious of any thing of

quoted-the Sentenel of the 14th inst

We find sufficient evidence of the Sannal

disclaim attachment to slavery as a social

pathies lie. Take the following sample :

we are willing to stand corrected.

sington " LEGNARD SARTEANT, Manchester Caledonia " EDWARD A. CAROON, Lyndon. Chittenden " E. R. HARD, Burlington. Franklin " Jaspen Rand, Berkshire. Grand Isle " H. H. Raywonts, Alburgh. W. H. H. BINGBAN, Stowe " BURNHAM MARTIN, Chelses JOHN L. EDWARDS, Derby. " S. M. Donn, Rutland. Washington" JOSEPH A. PRESTIES, Montpelies Windles " Ing Goodwer, Westminster. " NATHANT, CHURCHILL, Woodsto THE SENTINEL'S GRIEVANCES The Sentinel considers itself aggrieved by the Fazz Pazzs because we classed it among those " whose fear lest slavery shall take

some detriment, is a thousand times greater than that the Union should be injured; This, says the Scatinel, is " simply false and calumnious." Now if the Sentinel means that in the use of the words " a thousand times," we put the numerical ratio of its proslavery sentiment as compared with its Union sentiment too high, may be we will concede a little something, for good neighborhood's sake. We used the phrase comparatively, to indicate that the Sentinel and the other papers referred to have shown a great deal more anxiety for the preservation

rebels has been in a balf-way apologous tone. and coupled with an intense condemnation of Abolitionists and Republicans, charging Union a confederacy whose "corner stone," as the Vice President of the confederacy declares, shall be that the African race shall be slaves to the whites? Who can find in the Sentine! a hearty expression even, to the seffect that if slavery stands in the way of a preservation of the nation in its entirety, it must be swept away, by force of the national structural, practicable nor expedient. Of surms, if there be no other way of doing it?

For many years the Sentine! has been measure of its customary sneers and charges For many years the Sentinel has been thoroughly hostile to those who were opponents of slavery and of slavery extension, comprehensive terms of "abolitionists" and and has given freely its sympathies and aid

" It recognizes, first of all, the existence and rights of property in slaves, and pro-poses in case the masters will yield up those admitted rights and part with their properry, to compensate them for its loss

in the message. Here is the resolution which the President recommends Congress fighting the enemies of the Union, we per-

Union should be injured and to that extent Not a word is said or a heat given that he Richmond South. These are positions of True, the Sentine wants the rebellion ended. recognises the right of property in man. He great importance. The following particulars but ended in such a way that Republicanism shall gain nothing in the process-in other adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, to conwords, that slavery shall be left unharmed, sader slaves in what light they may plass. Thu and the State authority to use the pecuniary aid which Congress may give it as a recomits advocacy of radical and Abolition Repubpensation for the inconvenience produced by licanism, and in its chagrin at the rapid desuch a change of system," in any way it cline of its party, resort to the use of itl

natured and false charges against its opponents." We have never knowingly made a false charge against the Sentinel or any one else, and as for being "illnatured" in our the sort. We do not pretend that the Efficor of the Scatinel is not sincere in his opinions, nor that he does not aim to main-

Nobody degies that, in South Carolina tain them by arguments which satisfy his own mind; and in condemning his opinions slaves are called property, and treated as on this subject and combating his arguments property by the courts, just as much as we claus the same concession from him. To horses and swine are, and that there they show that we do not misrepresent the Senti- are subject to "the legal incidents of propernel in what we say we need not go out of But millions in every christian land the bounds of the very number of that paper | deny that this is in accordance with natural

real position in the fact that it cannot even right of the

The message says nothing of the sort. It tionists," the virulence of which shows clearly on which side the Scattaci's sym. says . "if the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Conat "It (clavery) is no favorite of ours, and it nevgress and the country, there is the old"that is of the proposition. Not the remotest er was: least of all now in this hour of our ma-tional calamity. We have no wish to seem intro-duced into Verment; we have no desire for its perpetuation elsewhere. Why should we? What possible interest can a freeman of the North have in slavery as such, to regard it with layer and to desire its recommendant. hiot is there that it is "the exclusive right of the States to deal with the question of emane. North have capation." He says the proposition does not to layer and set up a clean of a right by Federal authority at the hattle terminated the fog litted and enabled our gusboats, which had been importantly to desire its perpenuation? None whatever; and they who charge us with such a motive know well to interfere with slavery within state limits; that they are saying what is false. We have no but whether in any contingency the Govern-"Year lest stavery shall take some detriment," as the Free Press ascerts, but our wish, rather, is that ment of the United S at is may or will take the the Fee Freez savects, but our week, rather, is that it may disappear in the save and master may be benefited by its removal. And it is because we wish so, that we dishike and oppose the Abuiltuits of the North. For they have been the worst eventy that the negro stars of the Senth has had, and have stood more in the States free to accept or refuse his proposition—and if they refuse, to take their dance in the say of the cessation of slavery in the budget slave States than all other causes put togauge Teach of the United S at 28 may or will take the treatment of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach of the Senth number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach of the Senth number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach of the Senth number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach of the Senth number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach of the Senth number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach of the Senth number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach of the Senth number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach of the Senth number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach of the United S at 28 may or will take the Senth number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Senth number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take the Teach number of the United S at 28 may or will take we is neither asserted nor denied. The President extinguished the flames as fast at they were start

the war may bring. And then follows a balf column of the usual abourd charges which form the stock in trade of the pre-slavery papers, such as that "but for the abolitionists, in all probabillity Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ken-before they go into such an expensive and not wide spread, so far as we learn, being tucky. Missouri, and probably others would doubtful business as voting to "lay a tax of most severe over a strip across the State. At at this moment either have been altogether from two to four hundred per cent on the Montpelier and Northfield from twenty rid of it, or in process of becoming so." Such Grand List of Vermont to pay the slave inches to two feet of snow fell. At Rutland a statement shows an ignorance of the changce and state of sentiment on the subject of border states for setting their slaves free." Rutland, the storm was rain. slavery in the southern states, that is at- Moreover the immense cost of the measure tonishing to one familiar with the history of the Scattered reckons the average price of as the 16th of March, is we think entirely affairs in the south during the last forty slaves, miants and aged, sick and well, feeble

Still further, it doubts whether, it constitutional and practicable, it would be expethe matter alone to be cared for by the people | dient-whether the slaves, their masters, and among whom negro mavery exists." That the country generally, would be bettered by Rutland Road, having reached Rutland at is just what the uphalders of every wrong the emancipation of the slaves. To have ball past three, twenty-five hours behind have always said : "you let us alone, find no such "a mixed state of society," it considers time. fault; stop showing up what you call the would be "very undesirable for the whites."

evils of our system-it is none of your busi- The maxture, the reader will notice, is al- The Vermont Brigade, under the new diness—give us none of your arguments—we ready there. The undesirableness which vision of the army of the Potemac into arknow what we are about; if you will do and troubles the Sentenel, lies wholly in the fact my corps, is in the Fourth corps, under say nothing at all, but leave us to have our that under the new arrangement, the whites Brig. Gen. E. D. Keyes. To Major Gen. way in everything, we will rectify all would not be able to buy and sell the blacks McDowell, with the first corps, is entrusted and mulattoes, to make them work without the defence of the Capital, and he will re The Sentinel says it "dislikes northern pay, to maltreat them to any extent, and main before Washington. abolitionism exceedingly." We do not doubt even to kill them, without the testimony of Gen. Burnside has been confirmed by the

been beneficial to all classes, far beyond what district system had been out of use in Barcould have been looked for in so short a lington for eleven years, and so forgotten that time-that the productions of the islands two persons were elected at the meeting Highlow citizens of the South," and which the on the average have been largely increased,

Of course, too, the Sentinel could not fail to invoke the aid of the bugbear which the northern opponents of cmancipation are always conjuring up to frighten the ignorant -an apprehended immense influx of emancipated slaves into the Northern States .-What they should come North for, so long as there was plenty of work to be done and paid for in a climate which they like, it is not easy to see. But the Sentinel doubtless sees, for it says :

The laws which two or three of the States keep black persons from emigrating into

measure of its customary sneers and charges haps, have been a little more consistent, if against all opponents of slavery, under the our neighbor had directly condemned the message, and denounced Mr. Lincoln as an abolitionist and anti-slavery agitator, as it would have denounced the Farm Pares, if the recommendations of the message last hap pened to have been made by us, instead of

of its citizens, the writer describes the featur

how it must work in this town, as follows

o all persons, whether male or female, liable t

his notice in some public place. Three-fourths of the highway tax must be collected and expended.

the highway tax must be collected and expended, or worked out, between the list of May and the list of July in each year. The surveyors' term of office, however, does not commence till the 15th day of May. As the surveyor is bound by the law, not only to give the requisite notice, but also to superintend the working out of the tax, it will be resulty seen that, in the short space of a month and a half, which is all that is allowed him, he can only discharge his duties when his district is small in territory and contains but few inhabitants.

iminished.

Again, the law requires each of these survey-ea to be at work at the same time, and requires three-quarters of their work should be done in onth and a half. The town new owns tools and apparatus sufficient to cupley only one gang of laborers at a time. Under the highway system, each district must be furnished with tools, thus

entailing upon the town a very onerous expens.
This simple statement of the requirements the law, and the present division of our villa residents can enveniently work out the taxes; where the population is permanent, and all the people of a district neighbor and sequentiances, but a village of the size of ours requires a uniformity of work upon its streets, which can only be secured by an efficient overseer, with gange of on permanently in his employment, and th r his control, and not the temporary workmen of a self-selected corps, compared simply to work out a tax, ten often regarded by them as burdename and as justifying the greatest expen-diture of time and the least accomplishment of labor. Systems of draining, paving and grading, embracing the whole village, must be established and carried terrard to complete me of the con-

incutered that only five of our district contain country reads exclusively, and each of these districts is small, and they do not, altogether, probably, contain see-tenth of the tax-payers, a r any larger slares of the grand flet.

There is no equally in compelling the large manualty to abide by a system so unfitted to their sant, for the purpose of accommodating the small ministry. Even if there were no method of respectively in the conflicting interests of village and country, if, indeed, they are conflicting, it is just that, if either is to yield, it must be the latter. at, if either is to yield, it must be the latter

A resort to the provisions of an Act passed Nov. 10, 1860, will, in the opinion of "S." get the Town out of its present deficulty. That act reads as follows:

Sec. I. In all cuth towns as shall becombe drawn out on Selectmen's orders, as they shall udge the highways to require This shall not apply to any town that itself of the law which a shall avail itself of the law

lection of Street Commissioners, Approved Nov. 10, 1860. Referring to the above act, .. S." thinks unprecedented, in this region. But the it may be so carried out as to relieve the constructed so that they can be relied from one serious embarrassment imposed on the village by the recent action of the Town and not interfere with the payment of the tax in labor by those living out of the village who

desire to do so. If the town at a special meeting would vote to

be the case in several " triets, the roads are in such a condition as to require more money than the amount of the " re chose electrics, it would become the duty of the relectmen to expend on

way surveyors of districts in which they uid conducted system to the recuniary interests of the Town as a Cornoration, as well as to the personal convenience and safety of each one of the highway district system, and shows The theory of that [the highway surveyor] sys-The theory of that [the highway surveyor] eye-tem is that the tax payer shall pay his tax in labor, and it is his duty to do so unless he gives special notice to the surveyor of his desire to pay it in money, in which case he may do so at a discount of a quarter of his tax provided he pays it previ-cus to the 15th of June. In the first place, how-ever, it is the duty of the surveyor to give notice to all previous whether under temple. Bight to Keys on the Gulf side.

7 transports. The Wabash was the flag-ship. The fleet entered St. Andrews Sound, north to all persons, whether male or semale, itself to pay taxes in his district, either personally, or by written notice left at their residences, of the amount of their taxes, and of the time and place at which, and the teams, carriages and tools with which, they are required to pay their taxes in lab-or. When the tax payer, or his agent, does not reside in town, then the surrevor must post up his notice in some public place. Three-fourthe of prouch to Fort Clinch. But it soon appeared that on the approach of the fleet the entire and occurred thus,—When the white fla rebel population, soldiers and all, had de-serted the place and the fortifications, Fort the approach of the Ottawa gunboat, which with soldiers, sent them a shell, which killed two men in the rear car. The train however that the late U. S. Senator, Yulee, and Col. Minnesota, in his official report, says the Finnegan who had commanded the forces there, were in the fore part of the train.

The place was strongly fortified, and might have been defended as as to cause the Union forces a severe lass. Run ! was however the order of the day, as it has been with the Washburn rebels in many places lately. They left behind them about 20 guns of heavy culibre, spiked, and some dismounted and the carriages burned; but the spikes can be easily removed. They are all iron guns, of heavy calibre, and one is a 120-pounder. Besides Fort Clinch, they had several strong earthworks. Fort Clinch is a strong fort, though not completed. It was seized at an early day by the rebels, and is the first fort on the coast, so seized, from which the U.S. flag has again been spread to the breeze. The gunboat Ottawa went up St. Mary's river thirty the banks of the river. The guniouts re ependently of the impracticability of turned the fire with grape and canister, which proved very effective, killing many of the rebels, and scattering them through the woods. Four men were wounded on the Ottawa, but none killed. The rebel force which fled from Fernandina and vicinity are reported at 2000, or more. The major part of the U.S. fleet left Fernandina two or three days after its capture. General H. G. Wright with a N. H. regiment and a company or two of Artillery, being left in comthe attention our vineage. The grant street Commissioners' system has been that three superincendents were not many for efficiency and energy in the repairs of the U.S. fleet left Fernandina two or tem has been that three superinced was some competent and responsible superintendant of all our roads. Increase the number of all our roads. Increase the number of all our roads. ent of all our roads. Increase the nam-

Correspondence of the Free Press.

three weeks since, and is here with a fair prospect.

peculiar and novel way. It is the chape of bars, cach 12 feet long and 3 or 4 inches wide. They seem the highway distinct system as the one cach 12 feet long and 3 or 4 inches wide. They seem the transmitting this to be so, it is to be re-incumbared that only five of our districts contain. So that each bar overlaps by 1 its width plied the ammunition. A sin the bar next below it. They are fastened to the side of the vessel by screw boits, so that they can be tightened or taken off at any time. The thickness will be about 24 inches. This mode of putting on the iron shouthing is said to add to the strength and stability of the boat, instead of diministing it. Of the inside arrangements of this vessel, it will be difficult to convey an adequate impression. Entering the vessel by way of the upper deck, two things strike you at once: first, her length in proportion to her width; and second, the absence of any bulwarks. In a rolling sea one's footing would be rather precarrous, as the deck seems to be a little rounding and the sides slope off at an casks for the same expedition angle. Then you notice that the masts would not probably stand long in a close sea-fight, and it the action of the versal.

Descending upon the gangway you find yourself lee, then U. S. Senator from Florida, as for upon a second deck, open from stem to stern, only broken by a small cabin for the captain in the centre. The between decks is about 7 feet high. This is the gun deck. The port-holes number 18.

This is the gun deck. The port-holes number 18.

Alabams, Louissans, Arkan as, Texas, Minissipp

of the town at a special meeting would note to collect the highway is in money, the highways would, for the present year, tall under the exclusive direction of the Selection. In the discharge of their duties in this respect, those effects could elect some person of energy, practical talent and experience, to superintend the repairs of all highway has would all be collected in money, and the Selection such far fine such as you can superintend the repairs of all highway has would all be collected in money, and the Selection would from such large far his belief or respect of highway with the money necessary for the preper diasherse of highway with the money necessary for the preper diasherse of his duties.

The Selectionse could direct the Collector to de lay the collection of the highway is a significant of the sides of the Mighway is a significant of the sides of the Monitor, which consisted of services the meantion they could make the responsion of a single grant of the same services of highway taxes in such district, with directions to such persons, as the agents of the Selections, to receive labor at certain rates of the Selections, to receive labor at certain rates of the Selections, to receive labor at certain rates of the Selections, to receive labor at certain rates of the Selections of the Selections of the Selection of

sion than the Monitor, which is too insigni in its appearance. It sits upon the wagracefully, and gains your favorable first sight. The Monitor is an anow aly, a menttrosity, this is a natural and law all denison of the sea. The Monitor is such a monster as a magician would conjure up to cetroy his enemies;

tory so soon verifie 4, vir; that she is absolutely knpregnable, I will venture an opinion regarding this. I sh suld say that the Monitor was the strongest', but yet that this was for every practical purpose sufficiently strong. She will eatly succumb to any thing now affeat. The only serious defect, which I can discover, is the fact that she carries ma', ts, which it seems to me will be as likely to r rove a hin-trance as a help-

The Surreon of the Congress writes to the Philade phia Press, some interesting facts not before published, as follows:

The commander of the Merrimac, Buchas an, was placed in possession of the fact that the Ericsson battery had left New York on Friday, and he saw that the blow at our fleet, which had been contemplated for some weeks, must be struck at once.

attack of the Merrimack was but part of the rebel plan, which embraced simultaneous attack upon Newport News by land. Gen. Magruder accordingly marches out his forces, with the design of attacking officers, until I o'clock on Sanday after

We could see them as they halted at place called Lee's House. Finally they concluded to retire. They were supposed by ur pickets to be about ten thousand strong In the very commencement of the action our vessel was set on fire by the shells of the Merrimac. Had the enemy hauled off im-mediately we could not have sailed our tes sels after this occurrence. It was impossible to extinguish the flames, which leapt up

In the reports of the battle it was error was displayed, the rebel tug boat cam steaming up to our side, when the sharp shooters of the Indiana 20th Regiment

off. We had heard that the Merrima full twenty-three feet of water. If her draught had been so great she could not have come near us. In my opinion she does not draw over fifteen teet of water.

There is some doubt about the no of the last opinion. Capt. Van Brunt of the Merrimac fortunately drew too much water to come within a mile of his ship.

INTERESTING TO DISCHARGED SWELLER We have received the following from Gen

Annexes and Insperson Grain Grant 1 Wasserson, March, 17, 1802. You will confer a favor upon discharged oldiers, and the relatives of deceased soldier communicate to them that full instructions, as a I seemany forms, will be furnished, on annication to this office, to any person entitled to ar rearages of pay and bounty from the United State the claimants to prepare their own papers, without the necessity of employing and paying agents for that purpose. Very respectfully,

PERENT, WASHINGS Williams Described and

in Arkansas to the commander of the D Mean or a segment Transa-Ministratory Discount, 2

Major General Commanding Army

HEADQUARTERS, ARRY OF THE SCITH-WEST,) Pra Rings, March 9, 1862.

Envisor Disa, Communing Confederate Forest.

Six—The General Communing is in receipt of yours of the 9th, saying that in accordance with the neages of war, you send a party to collect and bury the dead. I am directed to say that all positive facilities will be given for burying the dead, many of which have already been interest. Unite a number of your surgeons have falled into our bands, and are permitted to act under parole, and unite a lineary of order from Major Conoral Halleds. PEA RIDGE, March 9, 1862 nangied, and expresses a lope that this impor-trupple may not dependent to a supage warfare. By order of S. R. Cuntis, Brigas T. J. McKresky, Asting Amis't Adj

STARTING VT. TROOFS FOR SHIP ISLAND WITHOUT AMMUNITION .- The following statemont is from the Tribune.

Are the men who control our armies and he movements of our troops aware that the think not, for they have actually sent from this city within a few days 1,200 troops on board sailing vessels bound to Shir Island, without a round of ammunit Only vesterday they were prevented from enth Vt. Regiment by the intervention of outside parties, who at their own risk, 'chair," so that each har overlaps by I its width | plied the ammunition. A similar instancoursed last week, when the 10th Conne ent, who were about to depart, were all ged to rely upon their friends for ammun

Did it occur to the United States officers charged with the forwarding of these troops that the vessels might get ashore, and thes troops, the flower of Vermont and Connecticut, without ammunition, be compelled to surrender to a handful of rebels? These regiments are part of the expedition of Gen. Butler. The forwarding of them in this defenseless condition was the work of Quartermaster Paul R, George, the same efficient officer who has been putting water into oil

seems as though they would in such a case clog note found at F. mandina in Col. Finnegan's the action of the vessal.

There are to be but six gune; but ways are to be constructed so that they can be rolled from one port-hole to mother as consiston requires. The deck is spacious and airy. The sides are very thick and studded with the screws which fastes on the armor. The port-holes are to be closed as as to be as invulnerable as any other part.

The upper deck being covered with iron places serves as a bomb-proof covering to the main or gun deck. I should have said that the sides of the westel begin to incline inwards from the level of this gun-deck. Below this to the level of the water they are nearly perpendicular. The sule

PERSONAL.

LIEUT. GEO. M. BLODGETT, son of our townsman Luther P. B'odgett, has been assigned to the command of the gon-boat Consigned to the command of the gan-boat Con-five o'clock this morning, (March estoga, of Com. Foote's Mississeppi flotilla, and dropped down slowly until about in place of Capt Phelps, promoted to the command of the Beston. The name of the of a point on the Kentucky shore and steed down the river. Four shells were three attacks on Forts Dencison and Henry. It is after her but the distance was too great the shells to take effect. At nine of 400 horse-power and 11 guns. The assignment of Licut. Blodgett, at the age of 23 years, to so important a command, is a high compliment to his ability and spirit.

Parson Brownlow arrived at Nashville on the 15th, having been released after an imprisonment of over two months at Knoxville. He had been sick with typhoid fever. He is coming North.

Mr. Hale of N. II. introduced in the Senate on Friday a bill to authorize the building of a steam iron-clad "ram" and steam gunheats-also to complete Stevens' battery. It appropriates \$1,000,000 for the "ram," \$13,000,000 for the gunbouts, and \$750,000 for completion of Stevens' battery. It was

Wendell Phillips in his lecture at Washington Friday evening, described the recent situation on the Potomacav "quaker guns on one side, and a quaker general on the other.

THE CAPTURE OF FERNANDINA .- The follow ing private letter has been received by a Senator from Flag-officer Durove:

My DEAR Siz: The victory here was to less, but most complete in results. The Georgians were first to run, and abandon a formidable battery on Comberland Island.

The defences have astonished us by their capabilities, formidable character, and scienhe location, with wonderful immunity from danger. Their cannon are heavy and fine. One 130-pound rifle gun, which they had slung in the truck to get away, but dropped on the beach, we have nothing to compare

Gen. Laz pronounced, the pla tenable two weeks since, and Col. M. BLAGE of Ordnance, late Commander in the Navy clared he would keep me off "until he had frozen over." But their valor gave when they received the telegraph from Br wick, that I had gone into und with all the light vessels, but even by this route we had to encounter Fort Clin and the Georgia Battery on Cumberland Is-

I have requested Capt. Davis to call and see you, he will tell you I have swept nearly the whole coast, and am holding it by inside

The younger officers of coarse regret there was no fight, but I console them by saying that they fought too well and too successfully at Port Royal, ever to get much of a chance

was the chase of a train of cars by a gunboal or one mile and a half; two soldiers woods, one of your late members among them, Mr Yrasa. He passed the night under a bush, and I hope had a blanket, as it was the codest of the season. S. F. DUPONT.

THE OFFICIAL ASSAY RESISTED for 1862 (a revised edition) has just been mured. Its contents are brought down to the latest dates. From the tables we collect the fel-

commissioned officers, blacksmiths

Under the act of June 17, 1850, "to in-ercase the rank and file of the army," au-thorizing an increase of the number of pri-vates to seventy lour in companies serving on the frontier, this aggregate probably will be increased to 41,247, and may be to 41,893.

The general abstract of the militia force of the United States (including the rebel States), according to the latest returns re ceired at the office of the adjutant ceneral is as follows

Luano No. 10., is almost directly south bend of the river towards the East. up the river to them. These batteries, with avy guns, have also prevented the rebels at

The rebel gunboats come up to this point, and have heretofire had command of all the river below them. Our troops have possessing ion of the western bank of the but the rebels have had control of the east No. 10; by means of which it is probabl they have been enabled to escape to the Ten-nesses bank of the river. A short murch er's landing, below Point Pleasant, where they could emburk for another flight flown the river to Randolph, 100 miles from Colum-bes and 57 above Memphis.

-By the Act of Congless of 1850, and the apportionment of Mambers of Congress, acording to the Census of 1860, Verr deprived of one-third of her Representatives.

That act limited the number of representatives to 233, and the Vermont delegation to

S additional members, of whom one is given to Vermont. The new act secures an actual litional member to any State,

WAR ITEMS.

Details of the operations against Islan from Carre, na follows The flotilla got under way at half per When six miles above the Island the fleet rounded to about three miles three of the Mortar boats into position this hour (2 o'clock) we are w There appears to be a large force Kentucky shore, and we have comteen gans in position on the bluff, number of rebels transports can also across the low point near the Missouri . sily engaged around the Island. The mortar boats are momentarilly

pected to open fire. We discern the market liked of floating rebel batteries at the The rebels at Island No. 10 have a

strong position. Forty-six guns has LATER.-Eight mortar beats shelled

fattery above the Island to-day. The my left it several times but returned only fired with two guns. Our shell :ed the Island cusily Gen. Pope has sent despatches to Cdore Foote saying that his heavy gues-

gunbout of the enemy can pass. Firing has been heard in the New Madrid all day. It is supposed in the rebel gunboats are trying to have a p Seven rebel transports are formued to Island No. 10.

The encampment of the enemy is and is supposed to be large enough for 000 to 20,600 men.

The expedition up the Tennesses ries Savannah, Tenn., and is: coeding farther up the river. The commanded by Gen. C. F. Smi Gens. Sherman, McClernand, Hur Wallace as division commanders. Dedition is to pass, is estimated from 30,000 100,000. Gen. Wallace's trusps burnbridge at Purdy, and tore up the track the milroad to Corinth, Mess, cutting of train laden with troops, which arrived at

through the sworn statements of four role men employed by the rebels in the repof their forces, that up to last Friday we men at and near Manassas, 25,000 between Aquia Creek, and 12,000 g W chester, Leesburgh, &c., all of which have been concentrated at Manuscus ... day's notice. The rebals were able : er talked of evacuating till after the should have to retreat whenever Mo-

Our forces found at Thoroughfare was on the road from Manassas to Window 22 freight cars loaded with commissary nd valued at \$20,000. The fire kinds he enemy failed to consume them. The is burned Rurstow's station, and Colu-Bridge, together with a number of

An order was issued Monday m the seizure of the printing office and a rest of the proprietors of the Wash scle, that paper haven; ished news of military op The order of arrest was placed triet of Columbia, and the editor of per brought before him. The editor to that the news was handed him at a very our, and the paper went to prese wit his personal supervision. He expressed regrets and promited to guard sare against a recurrence of similar publi-

The 5th N. V. Voluntoer artiller and recently ordered to been retained and apportioned in

The naval committee of the Sesate 192,230 agreed to report a bill at once for the at 421,089 printion of \$15,000,000 for iron clyl of war.

> and a portion of the lows cavalry attackforce of rebels 600 strong on the 1; feated them and took possession town of Paris, Tenn., but a large fire rebels being within a few hours march distance, they retired, bringing again number of prisoners.

A lattalion constrained the Lat Nobel

Jeff. Davis has sent a message to the re-Congress stating that he had suspended 6-erals Floyd and Pillow from their commauntil they could give more satisfactor counts of their action at Fort Donels of

Petersburgh and the surrounding ten have been placed under martial law, as we as Richmond and Nortoik.

The Richmond Examiner of the 11th ra the pressure of the enemy, but are pure stategetic. Gen. Johnston has the cor thought the line of defence will extend for Staunton to Gordonsville.

New Madrid, Mo., was evacuated by rebels on Thursday night, and Island Nois reported deserted also. The rebels behind a quantity of guns, and stores withey were unable to carry away.
Some fighting took place Thursday be

their gunboats and our seige butter which we lost 20 killed and wounder from one of their guns dismounts our 24-pounders, killing 4 or 5 mm to day night while placing pickets. Imoff their dead and wounded No movements of importance are re

along the Potomac. The rebel tion Ja-son was in person at Middletown Weilers morning, 5 miles north of Strasburg. Ashby's Cavalry still hangs in the to Jackson's retreat. On Wednesday a them came up to 25 of our Caralry w foraging three miles from Winchester. charge, and our men retreated unbar

A number of itinerant speculators west Fairfax Court House, Thursday, and F possession of all vacant stores, to co usiness. The Provest Murshal, have ejected them promptly.

In the evening a number of dwelling the neighborhood of Centerville, were as

tunly burned by some of our soldiers. Gun. McDowell was vesterday confirmal

whenever, by Major General of Volunteers. A sleamer just returned from Nashvi

reports that frequery notes were caper sought for. Southern bank bills, expension fennessee, are abundant, but the people Nashville are becoming convinced of the worthlessness. Auxious inquiries for collecturpentine and rosm were made, and

Heavy explosions were heard at ten the direction of Strasburg which are beinged to have been caused by the enemy's blowing

the rebeliion. All the lessons of the past, it at) would be so great that the Sentinet doubts Burlington so piled up and obstructed as at says, "teach us that if we wish well to the whether it would be practicable. slave and really desire his emancipation, our best way to bring it about, is to leav

wrongs-when we get ready." it. And it is "confident it will soon witness blacks or mulattoes being allowed in Court | Senate as Major General of Vounteers.

area of national politics." That may be, but it will only be when slavery has disappeared from the land

But further, the Sentinel boldly places itself among the defenders of the institution. Its article concludes as follows:

"If we defend it (slavery) against the assaults simply because it is one of the rights of our fel-low citizens of the South under the one common national Constitution, which guarantees alike t them and to us all whatever civil and politics rights to enjoy."
"Rights!" We wonder what idea the

Sentinel attaches to the word " rights." If it means that a process from a court in Vermont or New York, cannot reach any enoris no dispute. But if it means that slavery conscience of man, it means what none in this or any other christian land, except those whose consciences are crusted over by the prejudices of many years, will agree to for a

moment. But as to the guarantees of slavery, which the Constitution gives to "our fel-Sentinel is so anxious to preserve-will the Sentinel oblige us by quoting for our benefit by it. and that of its readers generally, the words in the Constitution, which guarantee slavery in any form or degree to any State or to any body whatever? We don't want the dicto of Toombs, or Davis, or Mason, or Slidell, or the opinious of Judge Daniel, or of Judge Taney even, or the interpretations and glossings of any of the "scribes and pharisees,"We want the language of the Constitution, pure and undefiled. We challenge the Scannel to produce it. The Constituof slavery than they have fear lest the Union shall be injured. And for the proof of that

that reads the Sentinel does not know that serve the latter.

THE SENTINEL ON THE MESSAGE.

negro philanthropists." We say it perperts the message. The

Not a proposition of the sort is to be found

operate with any State which may slept a gradual atolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pe-cuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discre-

shall please. The Sentinei asks Does the please the Abelitionists, who have always denied the very existence of property in slaves, and asserted the ab clute and unconditional right of the slaves to their own services and to their personal freedom, and that bence that there

which contains the accusation we have and Divine law. But says the Sentine, further "The message, again, recognizes the exclusive

right of the States to deal with the question of emannipation; that if they choose to accept the profre of pecuniary sid, well and good; that if otherwise, then there is an end of the matter, and we have have nothing further to do with it."

The and political blessing, without coupling with sta faint disclaimer an attack on the " aboli-

But the constitutionality of the measure proposed is one of "grave doubt," says the when our troops remained masters of the Sentinel, and it warns our Senators and Representatives in Congress to "think twice" years. But "northern abolitionists" says the and strong, at a thousand dollars a piece—three Sentinel "began to interfere" and the result is times at least what a slave-dealer would put it of snow. We have never seen the streets of

The action of our late March meeting in to the N. Y. Herald for proof that they would be worse off instead of better—would in fact be obliged to work for a living. Does the Sentinel suppose the work in the stare States is now done by the whites, and that the slaves have nothing to do but to eat hog and hominy? Of course in this connection the Sentinel could not get along without bringing up the ten thousand times repeated and thoroughly refuted assertion of the advocates of slavery—that the West India Islands have been ruined by the emancipation of the slaves—and to point to the "ruinous shock" while enancipation of the happiness of our own country. Our neighbor is doubtless sincere in his belief on that point; but the fact is the evidence from minute and official returns to the vidence from minute and official returns to the collection of our late March meeting in the lead they performed by him. These certificates to constitute to the laber performed by him. These certificates to constitute to receive missioners and returning to the old Highway is measured by him. These certificates to constitute to missioners and returning to the old Highway to the constant to be a moory in payment of his payment of highway taxes. By this missioners and returning to the old Highway is measured by him. These certificates to constitute to missioners and returning to the old Highway the constant to be a moory in payment of his payment of his payment of his payment of his labor performed by him. These certificates to constitute to missioners and returning to the old Highway the constant to the old Highway tax management of his true, after they object of the meeting is not to reverse the action of the meeting is not to reverse the states of the meeting in not to reverse the states of the meeting in not to reverse the states of the head of the meeting in not to reverse the states of the head of the ritually the same regulations as these prescribed by the highway district system. If they should not desire to work them out, they woul slave in Virginia or South Carolina, there the prosperity and happiness of our own meeting, must resign their offices, and that as revealed in his word, or as written on the is overwhelming that emancipation in the have appeared in the Daily Times, West Indies-though its benefits have in over the signature "S." We give below whose intellects are wofully be-clouded and many places been lessened by the indolent the major part of both these articles. After ness of planters,-has, on the whole, briefly alluding to the fact that the Highway

and society improved instead of made werse not reside, and to the importance of a well

the Scarmel to produce it. The Constitu-tion was made in the interests of justice and liberty, not in those of injustice and slavery —however much it has been perverted to gree emigration into our own borders."

"From sheer regard to our own interests we might be compelled, as freedom-loving Kanasa has done, and this and some others of the great Western States, to pass stringent laws agains; ne-gree emigration into our own borders."

bordering on the Slave States have passed to It has been of late the cue of the Sentine! their borders are discreditable to humanity. to give the Administration to some extent its | They were enacted by the influences of those valuable support, on the assumption that who think as the Scatine' docs. But we Where can any one find in the Sentrael any Mr. Lincoln had turned his back on all the should have supposed that the Sentiael could denunciation of the avowed object of the re- principles of his party. In view of this, we have omitted, at this late day, to repeat the hels, ers to found in a severed portion of the leave been curious to see how it would re- stale electioneering lie about Kansas. Kanceive the President's recent message. Its sas has never disgraced itself by any such

bits full control of the Atlantic & N. Caro lina Railroad, and leaves Boutfort, where the pirate steamer Nationals is lying, at his property.

The highway districts, embracing the territory

did not participate in the light.

Early on Friday moreing the fight communed.
Our troops advanced along the country read, running parallel with the News river, but a fulle or

ning parallel with the Neum river, but a mile or two in the rear. The read was skirted on the west side by a railroad and dense recursp. All along the river side were a series of batteries which were taken by our treeps, one after north-er, in some bloody hand-to-hand contests. Our troops were divided into 2 brigades under Generals Beno, laster and Parks. We advanced gradually, the enemy leserting their gans until we reached a line of earthworks extending across the road from the river to the swamp on the west, a distance of some limits. wamp on the west, a distance of some I mite swamp on the west, a distance of some I miles.
These earth-works were very strong. They were
located about I miles south of Nowhern, and he
tween these and the city ran the Trent river. The
rountry road and the railroad both passed
through these works and crossed into the city by
bridges. In front of these works the robels had
folled a large number of trees, forming an almost
impassable abattis. There the flying receis were
railled and made for a while a desperate stand.
Our brave follows fourth until all their sen-

Our brave fellows fought until all their am munition was spent, when an order to "charge bayonet" was given and the works were finally taken at the point of the bayonet, the anemy fying like frightened sheep, leaving everything behind them in their retreat.

The rebels burnt the bridges communicating with the town over both the country real and the railread

railroad.

As they had their trains of care in their rear just across the bridges, they were of course able to carry off their wounded and dead. Their loss is, therefore, not certainly known, but it must have been pretty severe.

Before our truops reached the last work they oncountered another which was descried before they came up. It was in front of this last fartification that our greatest how was sustained.

Our entire four is estimated by Majer Johnson at ninety killed and four hundred wounded and missing.

The force of the tabels is supposed to have been We captured a number of prisoners including manned our gusboats, which had been impaticular waiting for an opportunity to participate in the Sight, to come up the river, and our troops were farnished with means of transportation across the Treat river to Newbern.

The releas attempted to live the town on their

ed by the soldiers.

None of our Generals nor any of our staff-offto 50 cannon. The officers of the rebels left their private traps

mg. The fight terminated at three P. M. on Fr.day, The Stone, which has at last coased, was

A fall of nearly two feet of snow. whole season is remarkable for the quantity present, and the complaint of leaking roofs and strained timbers is universal.

The railroads centering here were reported

clear Tuesday, the train from Boston on the

THE HIGHWAY DILEMNA.

The action of our late March meeting in his town in declining to elect Street Com-

battle.

detailed accounts of the occupation by the Union forces of Fernandina, Fla., and of Fort Clinch at the head of Amelia Island, on the inside of which Fernandina is situated. The new city of Fernandina is said to be but about new city of Fernandina is said to be but about our camp. Fortunately for us, the creeks six years old, and contains from 2,000 to had been swollen by recent rains, so that the 2,500 inhabitants. The old Spanish town of head of his columns was not visible by our the same name is a mile distant, and has but a tew old houses in it. The Florida Railway from Fernandina runs across a bridge to the main land, and across the State to Cedar

The fleet, under command of Com. Dupont, consisted of 20 naval vessels of all kinds, and of Cumberland Island, which lies north of Amelia island, on the 2d inst. The object of taking this route was to avoid a near ap-Clinch among the rest, and had betaken themselves with all possible speed into the ed a volley of fire into it. themselves with all possible speed into the interior. A train was leaving Fernandina on killed or wounded, for they at once hauled was the first on the score. Some rifle shots were fired from the train at the boat, when the captain, supposing the train was filled made its escape. It afterwards appeared

THE IRON-CLAD MYSTIC. New York, March 10, 1862.

Messes. Editors;
Since the Monitor, of which I have already given a short description, has proved so efficient, in fact has saved the nation from irreo highway districts, furnishes, it is believed, if demonstration of the utter mapplicability of to write you a few words about our second irone system to the highways of the village. If this clad sessel, which has taken the place of the first, o write you a few words about our second ironystem is sulfable in any case, it is only among a clad verset, which has taken the place of the first, urely agricultural community, where the inhab-ants and the reads are few, where almost all the gui-boat was faunched at Mystic, Conn., some

of a speedy completion. In her appearance she differs in every respect from the Monitor, and resembles rather an ordin ary gun-loat, very long in proportion to her width-being 200 feet long and 38 feet wide, with her sides sloping inward at an angle of about 10 degrees from the perpendicular, and her stern ent of rounded bemispherizally. The curve is every where so admirably arranged that only by the merest chance could a ball strike any spit at right | Southern States are | hostile? We should ied forward to completion and permanency rear. There must be one capable and singles, and so must glance off. She will be prontheritative superintendent of all the highways; pelled by sails as well as by steam, and has two masts, fight and rakish. ing five separate districts.

It is much to be doubted, whether even the most. The plating of the sides is put on in a very

WARASH, OFF FERNANDINA, March 6, 1862. 5

at the rebels on this coast. The most curious feature in the operation killed, the passengers rushed out into the

lowing figures

Total remiar and tolunteer force.

Commissioned officers, Non-commissioned officers, privates, 2,199,492

Columbus, and about 50 miles distant, by way of the river, from that roomt strongand Tennessee line. At this point there is a er, below the Island, turns towards the considerable uneasiness is manifested by a northwest, making a bend like an ex-bow. At the extreme westerly point of this curve, is New Madrid, in Missouri, evacuated by the rebel forces some days since, and now occupied by our troops. It is 61 miles from Columbus, and though further down the river than Island No. 10, lies to the North and | of the administration, and is certain that Vest of that place. Point Pleasant also in | new line of desence will be organized. Missouri, which was taken possession of b Gen. Pope, more than a week ago, is still further down the river. It was the batteries erected by that gallant general, which forced the rebels at New Madrid to evacuate the place, as reinforcements could not be sent

sland No. 10 from retreating down the liver in their transports.

VERMONT CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION Yetar's Taxasox —Among other things of Congress and signed by the President, giving

> equality of representation, by giving an adso doing, the coestituencies of that State will be brought nearest to the ratio of representation. We are gratified to learn that the credit of this Act, which secures our present number of Representatives to Vermont for the next ten, and possibly 20 years, is mani-ly due to Hon. E. P. Walton, of this State. prepared the bill, and collated and at ranged the statistics and facts which secured ranged the statistics and facts which secured though spaces was effered, nothing it is passage in the House, and which, under hind could be bad except 200 bales of call. the powerful assumercy of our Senature, carried the Senate. To Vermont this is a matter of grave importance, and we are glad to know that the honor of engineering it thre'